

COLOMBIA



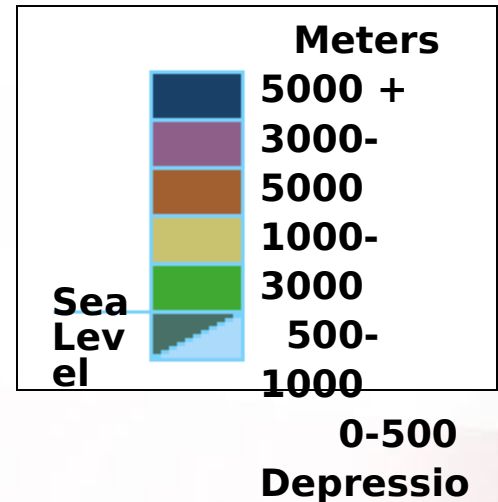
- High altitude in capital city
- One of the most dangerous places in the world
 - World's leading coca cultivator
 - Terrorist groups



Colombia: Environmental Issues

- Topography
- Climate

Tropical along coast and eastern plains; cooler in highlands



Flat coastal lowlands, central highlands, high Andes Mountains, eastern lowland plains

***lowest point:* Pacific Ocean 0 m**

***highest point:* Pico**

Colombia: Environmental Issues

- Industries
 - Oil, petroleum refining, and coal industries
 - Gold mines in northwest
- Water
 - Surface water contaminated with raw sewage or runoff
 - Petroleum contamination due to terrorist attacks
 - Mercury and cyanide contamination due to gold mining

Colombia: Environmental Issues

- Food
 - Fecal contamination due to raw sewage used as fertilizer
 - Mercury contamination of freshwater fish due to gold mining
- Air
 - Localized pollution near urban and industrial centers
- Soil
 - Land near oil pipelines polluted with crude oil from spills caused by terrorists
 - Localized contamination near industry and waste disposal sites

Colombia: Environmental Issues

- Greatest short-term environmental health risks
 - Water and food contaminated with raw sewage or runoff
 - Urban air pollution
- Greatest long-term environmental health risks
 - Chronic ingestion of mercury or cyanide in contaminated water or food

Colombia: Diseases of Operational Importance

- High risk country
- Diseases of greatest risk
 - Food and water-borne: bacterial diarrhea, hepatitis A
 - Vector-borne: dengue fever, malaria, leishmaniasis

Colombia: Diseases of Operational Importance

- Diseases of potential risk
 - Food and water-borne: cholera, protozoal diarrhea, typhoid/paratyphoid fever
 - Vector-borne: Chagas disease, mansonellosis, onchocerciasis, yellow fever
 - Sexually transmitted: gonorrhea/chlamydia, hepatitis B, HIV/AIDS
 - Water contact: leptospirosis
 - Respiratory: tuberculosis
 - Animal contact: rabies